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and the finding of living embryos in subcutaneous situations suggests an insect vector. Either the stable fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*), or a mosquito (*Culicelsa vigalax*) may be the carrier. Experiments showed that *Stomoxys calcitrans* can ingest living embryos from opened worm-nests and these embryos remain alive and active in its alimentary canal as long as three days. An attempt to infect a calf through *Stomoxys calcitrans* which had ingested living embryos was not successful. Calves could not be infected by embryos taken with milk or injected subcutaneously. The position of worm-nests and free embryos makes it probable that infection first occurs in the lower extremities and that the embryos migrate along the lymph channels.

NOTES

Doctor Richard P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Diseases in the Harvard Medical School, and a member of the Editorial Board of the Journal, has just left for Servia as chairman of the Sanitary Commission sent by the American Red Cross to aid in the control and suppression of typhus, cholera and other epidemic diseases. Doctor Strong's admirable record during the terrible epidemic of pneumonic plague in Manchuria in 1911 makes him an ideal leader for this, which Surgeon General Gorgas believes the most important sanitary work in years.

Professor Doctor A. Looss, the well-known helminthologist, who was formerly pathologist in the Medical School at Cairo, Egypt, retired from that position with the outbreak of the war. He is now in Germany engaged in scientific work, and wishes to announce his address for the future as Stephanstrasse 18, Leipzig.